

[23rd July 1952]

(2) DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.”

In moving this very important Demand, I shall briefly refer to the general lines on which Harijan work has been so far conducted and the result that has been achieved in recent years and I shall be looking forward to the views and constructive suggestions of hon. Members of the House at the end of which I will be in a position to make a more lengthy statement in answer to the various points.

“ The total estimated expenditure on Harijan Uplift and Backward communities is Rs. 1,22,57,000 and of this Rs. 1,12,00,000 is estimated as expenditure on Harijan Uplift work and Rs. 10 lakhs on the concession to Backward Classes. Now the money not covered by this Rs. 74,00,000 that I referred to, is met from the general funds under Rural Reconstruction and the Harijan Uplift Fund. However, the total amount that becomes available for the work connected with Harijan Uplift and the Uplift of the Backward Classes comes to Rs. 122 lakhs odd. As hon. Members are aware, Harijan Uplift work was started by the Madras Government thirty years ago under the Labour Department but it was progressing in slow degrees. However, it has made rapid progress, especially during the last 10 or 12 years. It is common knowledge to all hon. Members how the movement for Harijan Uplift received a great momentum as the Father of the Nation took up this subject from 1932 onwards. In 1932 as a result of the Poona decision, the Harijans and the Backward Classes were given their legitimate share and the movement for giving them their legitimate share in the Government of the country was started from that time and we know the progress that has been achieved from that time onwards on all fronts so far as the oppressed sections of the society are concerned. Last year, the amount spent on concessions to the eligible communities was Rs. 117 lakhs and this year also in spite of the acute financial stringency, the Budget figure is about Rs. 112 lakhs. I must say, in this connexion, that our provision is intended to maintain the level and we were not able to make as much provision as we would wish to make in addition to what we have provided because the conditions in the State are such and large diversion of funds to deal with famine conditions in Rayalaseema and elsewhere, has become necessary. The chief measures adopted for the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and other eligible communities are as follows :—

‘ Provision of house-sites, maintenance of schools, grant of scholarships and stipends, boarding grants, grants for the purchase of books, slates and clothes, etc., for the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department;

23rd July 1952] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

'provision of wells, tanks, etc., for the supply of drinking water;

'provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lights and burning and burial grounds; and grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities.'

"I shall first deal with the question of provision of house-sites. It is one of the most important questions connected with the living conditions of these communities. The Government have given high priority to the scheme of providing house-sites to the Harijans in their programme of ameliorative work. House-sites are provided to them by assignment of land at the disposal of the Government and by acquisition of private land. During 1950-51, 3,999 house-sites covering an extent of 247.91 acres were provided in several districts in the State. Since 1949, all the poor Harijans including converts who do not possess houses of their own and cannot afford to pay the cost of the lands are made eligible for the grant of free house-sites at the rate of 3 cents in wet and 5 cents in dry areas.

"According to this changed policy, an extent of 204 and odd lakhs of acres was acquired during 1950-51 at a total cost of Rs. 2,36,000 providing thereby 3,500 house-sites. 2-40 P.m.

"Sir, I now come to education. Great emphasis continues to be laid on the educational advancement of the Harijan community and a large sum of Rs. 87.4 lakhs has been set apart for expenditure on educational activities of the Harijan Welfare Department. This includes a sum of Rs. 22.5 lakhs for payment of boarding grants to hostels, Rs. 21 lakhs towards pay and allowances of teachers and other staff employed in the Harijan Welfare schools, Rs. 17.02 lakhs for midday meals, Rs. 12.02 lakhs for compensation payable to schools for admitting Harijan students free of fees in elementary and secondary schools, Rs. 9.76 lakhs for scholarships, and Rs. 2.36 lakhs for the maintenance of 22 hostels run by the Government themselves.

"Scholarships of this department are open to Hindus as well as converts to other religions from Hinduism, and all the communities which were previously getting scholarships from the department continue to get them.

"The policy of the Government has been to get the pupils belonging to 'eligible communities' admitted in the schools already existing in the locality and to open separate schools for them only in places where, either owing to caste prejudices or other causes, the need for such schools is acutely felt. There were 1,349 separate schools run by the Government in 1950-51. They are called labour schools. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy teachers have been employed therein. The total number of children on the rolls at the close of the year 1950-51 was 98,000. Free midday meals are given to all pupils belonging to 'eligible communities'. The expenditure on this item during the current year is estimated to be about Rs. 17 lakhs and odd.

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [23rd July 1952]

" Besides running separate schools, a number of scholarships and stipends to pupils belonging to 'eligible communities' are sanctioned. These scholarships are also given for professional, commercial and industrial courses.

" The Government are at present giving lump-sum boarding grants to the hostels at the rate of Rs. 150 per annum per pupil. This system has been in vogue since 1948-49. Prior to this, individual boarding grants were given to the students. The expenditure on boarding grants during 1951-52 was Rs. 20.37 lakhs and the expenditure in 1952-53 is estimated at Rs. 22.09 lakhs. It will be seen from the above, that there has been an increase of expenditure towards the payment of subsidy to privately-managed hostels and in view of the present financial stringency, it will not be possible to provide for much larger sums. It is a matter for regret for the Government themselves that more provision could not be made in this direction this year. As against 356 subsidized hostels in 1949-50 for 8,581 pupils and 451 hostels in 1951-52 for about 13,000 pupils, the present number of hostels is 492 with about 14,726 pupils. In addition to the subsidized hostels, the Government are also running 22 hostels of their own. The Government are also making half grants towards the cost of constructing buildings for hostels which have been in existence for five years and more. It is proposed to give during 1952-53 a grant of Rs. 30,000 under this head, for buildings which are under construction. We could not make more provision for the construction of new buildings this year in view of the financial stringency, to which I have already made a reference. It will be seen from the above that the Government are making every effort in a progressive way to provide hostel amenities to the Harijan students in all places where educational facilities are available.

" Then, I come to the provision of wells, tanks and other amenities. The Collectors of the districts are, as in the past, continuing to sanction non-recurring grants up to Rs. 4,500 for each item of work on the various measures relating to the welfare of the Harijans, such as sinking of wells, provision of pathways, latrines, etc. Nine thousand five hundred and seventy-four wells and 21 drinking water tanks were constructed or repaired at a total cost of about Rs. 53 lakhs from the beginning of the year 1950 up to 1951. The expenditure incurred over this item during 1951-52 was Rs. 5.14 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for 1952-53 is Rs. 5 lakhs. This includes provision of sanitary amenities like pathways, street lights, cremation of burial grounds, flaying enclosures, etc.

" I shall now refer briefly to the Acts that have been passed by the Legislature in favour of the rights and privileges of the Harijans—the Temple Entry (Authorization) Act, and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act which was suitably amended and brought up to date in 1947. We passed these two Acts in anticipation of the provisions made in the Constitution for the welfare of the Harijans. Although the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act has been in force for more than a decade, I regret and I have to confess that

23rd July 1952] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

the provisions of this Act have not been observed in some parts of the State and especially in the rural areas. There have been cases of harassment of Harijans by the so-called Caste Hindus. Let me assure this House that during the last few months every complaint that came to the notice of the Government was acted upon in a vigorous manner and the results were also noted in each case. An attempt in the same direction will be made because enforcement at every point is an indication of the earnestness of the Government to see that these Acts are not honoured more in breach than in observance. Sir, I shall not fail to take any opportunity that arises to impress upon the various services of the Government to see that these enactments of the Legislature are respected and popularized and that the knowledge of these enactments is made available to the people who are living in the villages. I trust there will be improvement in the situation. Cases of harassment of Harijans by the so-called Caste Hindus will be promptly dealt with by the district authorities. Social service organizations, notably the Harijan Sevak Sangh, have co-operated with and assisted Government officials in detecting such cases and bringing to book offenders. In this connexion, I need hardly stress that however much the Government may try to put an end to the curse of untouchability by legislation, without the co-operation of the people and the social service organizations, it will be a difficult task. I am glad to say that that co-operation is forthcoming in a larger measure now than ever before. Still, there is much headway to be made in the villages. In particular parts of the State, things are a little better but in some parts of the State things are not so good.

“The Department of Harijan Welfare is also in charge of the work relating to the grant of educational concessions to Backward Classes. Lump-sum provision for this purpose is being increased gradually year by year in order to meet the demands of the Backward Classes. During 1949-50, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made and this provision has been increased to Rs. 10 lakhs during this year.

“The department of Harijan Welfare came into existence on 1st April 1949 with Sri V. Bashyam Ayyangar, retired Judge of the Madras High Court and a tried worker in the cause of Harijan Uplift, as Honorary Director. He resigned his office with effect from 1st April 1952, just a week in advance of the taking up of office by the present Ministry. For appointing a new Director, we took a little time, for we wanted to get a whole-time officer to be in charge of this very important department. Government have now appointed Mr. R. S. Malayappan, a trained officer of the rank of Collector to be in charge of this department as Director of Harijan Welfare. The large expenditure incurred through this department constitutes somewhat a proper index of the welfare services rendered by the department. During the last three years of its life, the department has been responsible for spending sums of greater magnitude on welfare work than in the previous years. I hope with the experience gained, the department will be able to gain substantial and abiding results in the years to come.

2-50
p.m.

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [23rd July 1952]

“ Special reference must be made in this connexion to the very valuable services rendered willingly to the department by Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, as Honorary Director of the Department, and the good results so far achieved are largely due to his untiring efforts. I am very glad to inform the House that the good offices and advice of Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar are always at our disposal even now, and I thank him for placing his services even now at the disposal of this department.

“ Sir, I shall not anticipate the contents of the speeches that will be made by hon. Members of the House. I dare say there will be many points which may be raised, regarding the difficulties that are experienced in the working of this department at the various places in the periphery of this State. The Government are not unaware of the difficulties that are experienced in the districts and in the villages. It will be our endeavour to take note of every little bit of criticism, more especially constructive criticism, and bring about improvement in the working of this department. I beg to say that we are aware that we are only at the beginning of this great movement. It cannot be judged purely from the financial provision that has been made. What is more important is to see that every pie spent on this work is properly spent, that it reaches those for whom it is intended, and that those who are concerned with this movement whether in the services or outside, do their work in a spirit of dedication and missionary zeal. That spirit, we hope, Sir, with the changing times, will be forthcoming, and that will enable this Government to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, with the co-operation of hon. Members of this House. With these words, Sir, I commend this Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift for the acceptance of the House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.’

I have allotted the longest period of time of eight hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the discussion on this Demand to-morrow and not to-day.”

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 74,00,000 for Harijan Uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.’

Sir, I am glad that I have been given this opportunity to initiate the debate on this Demand. But, at the same time, I feel very much depressed to think that such a department as Harijan Uplift Department should still remain in our country, which claims to be a civilised country and that too in a Gandhian era. Sir, what I find is, though this poor community, the Harijan community, has engaged the attention of the Father of our Nation, the several things done in their behalf are being exploited in the name of this community, by some organization or other. I would suggest, if this

23rd July 1952]

[Sri V. V. Ramasami]

department is to be continued, it should be changed into Sin Atonement Department—atonement for all the sins committed by the other communities in this country in the name of religion and in the name of even God. Anyhow, I feel that all the sympathy shown and all the help rendered by the Government or by the various departments—all this, will not go far to help this community to rise up. For, a sense of duty must rise in their own heart; then only will the spirit of help come in them. So, for the present we can only pave the way for that community to stand on its own feet.

“ Sir, I heard with great interest the speech of the Hon. Minister. I was really moved by the tone of sincerity and sympathy that sounded in his words. He admitted that more should be done, but it had not been done, and said that more could have been done but for the financial stringency. I accept that. But if the Government had taken us into their confidence before framing the Budget, we could have suggested to them ways and means of finding more money to be allotted to this department, by cutting expenditure on some other department which might be considered as unnecessary and waste from our point of view.

“ Sir, I find, as was also observed by the Hon. Minister in his opening speech, that the legislative enactments passed previously have only touched the fringe of the problem. Here I must point out that those who are responsible for the passing of those legislative measures are to-day in power. Therefore, they stand self-condemned. Anyhow, Sir, I am glad they feel now—and they are realizing and frankly admitting that much has not been done to this community. The hon. Gentleman, Swami Sahajananda the other day claimed that one-fifth of our population comprised this community. Sir, if only they are united, they will be the natural and legal rulers of this land. Sir, during my election campaign, whenever I went to the villages of the Harijans, this was what I told them: ‘Brethren, remember you are the inheritors of this land; you are the ancient rulers of this land.’ ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ So, it is in that way you exploited them.” (Laughter.)

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ I spoke the truth; I never exploited them. So, Sir, first of all, they must be united. For that they must be given all facilities for education. If the Harijan problem is solved, then, I think, the other problems in our society can easily be solved, and thereby much money can be saved.

“ Then, Sir, much emphasis was laid by the Hon. Minister in his opening speech on the provision made in the Budget for wells, schools, hostels, etc. Sir, in this connexion if I lay stress on rural areas, then, the Hon. the Minister for Finance will at once say that urban areas should not be forgotten. But he must remember that most of our people live in villages and so, it is the duty of the Government to pay more attention to the welfare and uplift of the rural population.

[Sri V. V. Ramasami]

[23rd July 1952]

3 p.m.

" For example, much difficulty is experienced by these people in getting drinking water. They want separate wells but it is difficult to find a drinking water source in the particular locality where these poor people live but, wherever a drinking water source is available in localities where Harijans live, it must be well protected. An overhead tank should be erected and pipelines should be laid and all the people in the village should be allowed to take water from this source so that they could mix and mingle with the Harijans forgetting all social barriers.

" In regard to schools for Harijans, because of the recent legislation, pupils from this community are freely admitted in all schools including schools under private management. However, this community feels that it should have its own schools. I suggest, Sir, that wherever a necessity is felt for schools exclusively for Harijans, they should be managed by the Harijans and they must also be open to members of all castes and special encouragement should be given to the managements of such schools to admit caste pupils. Thus the Harijan pupils and the caste pupils will have a chance to mingle together and understand each other. It is the fashion, Sir, nowadays to encourage Harijan hostels. In a similar manner, I wish to suggest, that wherever we give encouragement to managements for opening hostels for Harijans, special encouragement should be given to them to admit caste students also.

" In the rural parts, Sir, to whichever village we go, we find a small hamlet usually called ' Paracheri ' which is exclusively occupied by the Harijans. Generally these cheris are very insanitary. Special attention must be paid by the Panchayat Boards and District Boards to keep the streets of these cheris clean. The approaches to these cheris are particularly horrible. There is no road to these hamlets and even if there is a pathway, it is very narrow. Even a cart owned by the Harijans cannot pass through. The local boards should, therefore, pay particular attention to provide broad and neatly kept pathways from these hamlets to the major villages.

" Again, Sir, the so-called caste people play havoc with these poor, downtrodden Harijans in the matter of giving them facilities for burying and cremating their dead. Though the caste people have their own burial and cremation grounds, they do not give even a small stretch of land for the use of these poor people. Special attention must, therefore, be paid by this Department to provide the Harijans with burial and cremation grounds.

" Lastly, Sir, though there are departmental officers in each district for Harijan Welfare, in my opinion, the Collector should be made fully responsible for administering this department, and he must be asked to send a half-yearly report to Government so that Government could review the work and place it before the public and the Legislative Assembly. Nowadays a number of Personal Assistants have been sanctioned for the Collectors for various kinds of work and, moreover, with the separation of the executive and the judiciary, the Revenue Department officials have much less work to do and could, therefore, be made responsible for attending

23rd July 1952] [Sri V. V. Ramasami]

to the Harijan Welfare work. If the Collector is made responsible for this work, the people will have the confidence that the Government are very sincere and the Collector will also be in a position to enforce every section of the Acts relating to Harijan Welfare and also attend to their grievances. The Collector will also be in a position to see that his orders are executed quickly and not delayed on some pretext or other.

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare has said that a competent officer has recently been appointed and, I am sure, that Mr. R. S. Malayappan, with his experience will address himself to this task and show a distinct and clear advance in the course of the next six months."

* SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Demand so ably put forth by the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Uplift. Sir, the community can really be proud to-day when we see young men of the community occupying high posts like District Collectors and District Superintendents of Police, and a number of educated men holding appointments as Deputy Collectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police, and also when we see a number of young men studying in the Engineering, Medical and Law Colleges and even women belonging to the community occupying respectable places in this State. Certainly, Sir, we have every legitimate reason to be proud when we look back on the condition of the community some 10 or 15 years ago when the community was certainly not treated in any dignified or respectable fashion by the Caste Hindus.

"Sir, before proceeding further, I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay my humble homage and also our loving tributes to the great leader, the Father of the Nation—Mahatma Gandhi—for the dynamic and illustrious leadership which he gave to his countrymen when he gave the clarion call to the country that unless untouchability was removed totally from the Hindu religion and completely from this country, there would not be any hope either for the religion to which we belong or to the country where we were born. I should also take this opportunity to pay my humble tribute to that great departed soul, Sri Dewan Bahadur Rettaimalai Srinivasan, for the dynamic leadership he gave to the community when the community was devoid of proper and effective leadership.

"Certainly, Sir, our community has every legitimate reason to be proud and we are really occupying a fairly respectable and dignified place in this country, but I would like to tell you, Sir, that with all the advancement we have made in the social and economic spheres—even in the political sphere when we find no less than 66 representatives in this House representing the interests of the Scheduled Castes—the advancement that the community has made is really far from satisfactory. The Government have been approaching this problem as if the problem of the Scheduled Castes is more an urban issue than a rural issue. It is all right when we

[Sri A. M. Ratnaswami]

[23rd July 1952]

find a member of the community occupying a highly exalted place like the post of Secretary to the Government or the post of a District Collector or any other similar high post.

3-10
p.m.

“ But, let us not assume, Sir, that the problem of the Harijan community has been solved because some members of the community are occupying the posts of District Collector or District Superintendent of Police. We must look into the sufferings of our people in the rural parts. I feel, Sir, much has got to be done. The Government must re-orientate their policy regarding the welfare of Harijans. There is still, Sir, economic slavery of the Harijans. I find in the rural parts hundreds of people labouring under very great difficulties and very great economic handicaps. When I went to a place called Thiruvaduthurai, some time ago, I found the members of the Harijan community being treated as slaves not only by the Caste Hindus but also by the Head of the Atheenam there. There is a *chota* Hitlerite regime in that part of the country. I very earnestly request the Government to go into this question and see how far the condition of the Scheduled Castes in that part of the country can be improved. There is the fact that they are suffering under economic slavery which nobody can deny or dispute. It is true, Sir, that a number of temples were opened to Harijans and closed again in a number of rural parts. Under your leadership, Sir, I was a happy participant in that glorious campaign of temple-entry. But what happened in a number of places where the Scheduled Caste people picked up courage to visit the temples? • The very next day after their visiting the temples, Sir, they were tied up to a tree and beaten black and blue. Thereafter, Sir, they had no courage to visit the temples at all. Until the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes is improved, such things are bound to happen. We felt happy when the temples, which were closed to the Harijan community for hundreds of years, were allowed to be visited by the members of Scheduled Castes. But unfortunately the Harijans could not avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the temples because of their economic conditions. Therefore, Sir, unless the Government take radical steps to improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes, I am afraid, that inspite of the great steps that have been taken under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and also under the leadership of Rajaji whom we are fortunately having to-day as our Chief Minister, it would take a long time for the Harijan community to improve their position, culturally, economically and socially.

“ Next, Sir, I wish to refer to the question of slums in the City of Madras. There are about 250 slums in the City and the condition of the people, mostly Harijans, living in those slums is anything but satisfactory. These Harijans have put up huts, after spending some money, in some places belonging to certain private parties. One fine morning, the Corporation officials assisted by the Police Department come and very easily demolish the huts raised by these Harijans with so much difficulty. Therefore, I should like to request the Government to see that the members of the Scheduled Castes living in a number of places in the City are given

23rd July 1952] [Sri A. M. Ratnaswami]

suitable and respectable accommodation. There are lands available outside the City limits. Even within the City, I find a large number of sites kept unused by rich landlords. I do not see any reason why our Government should not acquire those vacant sites and put up buildings in those places for the use of the members of the Scheduled Castes."

* SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. Before I go into the details of the provisions made in the Budget for the welfare of Harijans, I would like to state something about the present miserably low economic condition of Harijans and about the obstructions that have been placed in the way of their social and economic progress in spite of the several constitutional protections and reservations laid down for them in the Statute Book.

" When we look at the question of Harijan Welfare, we should not forget that there are fifteen millions of unfortunate Harijans. In spite of their honest service to the people as true tillers of the soil and in spite of their doing the most humble task of scavenging, they are suffering for want of food, clothing and shelter. They have been made economic slaves and social outcasts.

" Sir, it may be gratifying to us to have the several Acts, the Abolition of Untouchability Act, the Temple Entry Act, the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, and also the observance of a ' Harijan Day ' every month but they have not solved the difficulties of the Harijans. These Acts remain as paper doctrines only.

" Even to-day Harijans have not been allowed to take water from public wells and tanks, have not been allowed to enter into public resorts and not allowed even to pass through Caste Peoples' streets in certain places.

" If any Harijan raises his voice against any kind of oppression, injustice and ill-treatment caused to him, he is undone. He cannot eke out his livelihood afterwards. A number of criminal cases will be foisted on him by virtue of the power, influence and wealth of the landlords who will use all unscrupulous ways and means to oppress him and exploit him. The pity of it is that these acts of the landlords cannot be proved in any Court of Law. Thus the Harijan has no protection of any kind. Even to-day, in Madras City, which is said to be a seat of culture, Harijans have to pose themselves as Naidus to get houses for residential purposes.

" It is shameful to let this House know, Sir, of a heinous crime committed by a landlord in Kannathur village of Gudivada taluk some six years ago to evict from his land the 20 Harijan families who had been dwelling there for the last 40 years. The story runs that one day the Collector of the district who happened to see these Harijan families living there himself ordered the acquisition of this site for the use of these people. The landlord with a view to get them evicted burnt their houses to ashes and got orders afterwards from the Civil Court prohibiting the entry of these Harijans into the site. The criminal offence was hushed up with the help of the police. The papers are still pending in the

[Sri G. Rama Rao]

[23rd July 1952]

office of the Welfare Officer for the last six years. The Harijans are now dwelling in the private site of another person, and their stay is uncertain even to-day in this place.

“ Very recently, Sir, a Harijan of Golvepalli of Gudivada taluk was ruthlessly murdered by three ryots of that village. His only offence was that he was responsible for taking the initiative in getting sanction for the acquisition of a site belonging to these three ryots for the purpose of constructing houses for Harijans. This incident happened some two months back and the Police have not so far arrested any one. I can enumerate a number of incidents of this type where Harijans were murdered and nothing was done by Government. This incident has not only intimidated the Harijans of that village but also the Harijans of several villages and, therefore, they fear to represent to Government about anything they are really in need of.

3-20
p.m.

“ Therefore, as long as this ruthless exploitation is freely allowed and as long as caste prejudices and religious fanaticism play a major part in our day-to-day administration, there is no salvation for Harijans. When a Malan in South Africa refuses franchise for Indians, we speak at the top of our voice that he is a Dictator, a Fascist and a Hitler. What about our National Malanism which is more dangerous and which is tinged with caste hatred and religious fanaticism in addition to the traits of economic enslavement? I am afraid, there are Malans—Malans capable of greater injury in India, who now wield much influence over our ruling classes. It is the policy of the landlords to-day to keep the Harijans in want, poverty and servitude, so that the Harijans may necessarily depend upon them, and their exploitation of the Harijans may go on freely. The Acts made for the benefit of Harijans have become null and void, and our Fundamental Rights are a big hoax. Even thousands of paper Acts of this type cannot protect them from the increasing aggression and exploitation of the landlords unless the Harijans are made independent of their exploiting masters by being provided with land to cultivate independently. How far are the Government honest about this issue of making them independent? I will tell you, Sir, how the Government are shirking their responsibility in this respect. In every village, every facility is given for rich people and landlords to encroach upon and cultivate the Government waste lands with free support and favour of Government. To-day statistics will show that in every village, three-fourths of the extent of the Government wastes and porambokes is lying in the hands of landlords and rich ryots. The village karnam and the higher officials try to safeguard the interests of the landlords for reasons known to themselves. Railway lands have been leased out to landlords, lanka lands have been auctioned so that landlords can get them easily. Temple lands have been given to rich people for cultivation. Several wastes and abandoned tank-bed areas have been placed in the hands of landlords, and the Government stand for the protection of their rights. A number of lake-bed areas in Kolleru and other places have been purposely granted by Government to landlords for cultivation under pumping installations instead

23rd July 1952] [Sri G. Rama Rao]

of helping the agricultural labourer. In a number of cases, Harijans were got evicted to give place to political sufferers. In a number of villages such as Remalli, Elukupadu, Nuasannapalem, Numa and Bonnulur in Krishna district, Government purposely kept several hundreds of acres of land waste, though agricultural labourers assured the Government that they would grow food on the lands in the interest of the State. But it seems rather more important for the Government to protect the landlords and keep the lands vacant than to give them to poor agricultural labourers to grow food and solve the food problem. It has become a great trouble for poor Harijans to possess any piece of patta land. They cannot retain the lands not because they are foolish but because the landlord uses all unscrupulous means, by refusing irrigation facilities, by encroaching on the lands until they leave off the land and sell it at a cheaper rate to the landlord himself. There are a number of cases where Harijans were dispossessed of even their patta lands.

"As regards the well subsidy scheme and credit facilities like the grant of takkavi loans, etc., the poor man is not helped. He has no access to the sanctioning authorities, he has no favours to confer and, therefore, his petition is kept pending till the whole allotment is over. In every form of assistance provided by the Government 95 per cent of the benefit goes to landlords and big ryots. That is how the Harijans are forced by Government to depend upon their exploiters. The Government are shirking their responsibility to help Harijans.

"The landlord, in his own interest, is exploiting the Harijans. The Government on the other side are also doing the same thing by taxing what little they earn to supplement their insufficient means of livelihood by way of levy of abnormal penal assessment on the lands they cultivate and by delaying the enactment of an Agricultural Wages Act to protect them from the landlord's aggression. In what way are the Government better than the landlord in the matter of exploitation?

"As regards the representation of Harijans in the public services, much injustice is being done to them. When a post is reserved for Harijans, Government provide at the same time exceptions to rules, to disqualify them; then how is the object of reservation for Harijans attained?

"Turning to the Budget, Sir, an amount of Rs. 112 lakhs has been allotted for Harijan Welfare. This includes the amount met from the Reserve Fund of Rs. 1 crore set apart for Harijan Welfare some four years ago. There is an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs remaining in that Reserve Fund of Rs. 1 crore. Last year Rs. 116 lakhs was sanctioned, but Rs. 3 lakhs and odd was surrendered at the close of the financial year. I do not know how the amount of Rs. 1 crore was spent in the absence of particulars. This year the provision has been reduced by nearly Rs. 4,25,000 as compared with the provision made for last year and some Rs. 3 lakhs was surrendered last year. This very fact shows how Government are taking care of the Harijans. Out of these Rs. 112 lakhs, Rs. 10

[Sri G. Rama Rao]

[23rd July 1952]

lakhs has been set apart for Backward Communities. The balance is intended for the welfare of Harijans, Sugalis, Yenadis and for a number of works for the reclamation of tribesmen.

"I would like to draw attention to the important works for the uplift of Harijans which the Government have been evading to do. The immediate need of the Harijans is the provision of house-sites. This important item has been completely overlooked by the Government and the Budget provision made for the purpose for this year has been reduced by Rs. 1 lakh.

"I submit, Sir, that the condition of Harijans is hopelessly miserable. Every Harijan cheri is hopelessly congested and situated in the most insanitary places around which the filth of the entire village is heaped and allowed to stagnate. When this is a serious matter from the point of view of Public Health, the Government have not cared to attend to this. They claim that they have provided 46,000 house-sites so far from the time of the inception of the Labour Department in 1924. To relieve congestion even to a very little extent, some 50,000 house-sites are required in every district. Government collected some lakhs of rupees from Harijans towards the cost of land acquisition for house-sites. No house-sites have been provided till to-day to several of the depositors. The poor man's earnings are thus kept as dead money with Government without any interest. As provision of house-sites is very urgent from public health point of view, I hope Government will apply the emergency provisions of Land Acquisition Act, just as it has been done for the provision of canals, roads, etc.

"As regards Harijan hostels under private management, I need not tell much about them as Government know perfectly well that a regular business is going on in the name of Harijan Welfare. I would like to suggest to Government to put an end to this policy as early as possible and maintain these hostels directly by themselves."

* * SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மான்யத்திற்கு நானும் ஒரு cut motion கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதை தான் பிரேரேபிக்கப்போவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதாக ஏழு டிப்டி தாசில்தார்கள்ையும் ஒரு சப்-கலெக்டரையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் 18,500 மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜின் மாதத்திற்குள் கட்டிடம் கட்டவேண்டும் என்று நோட்டீஸ் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம்கட்டாவிட்டால் மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று அந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் பழனியப்பன் அவர்கள் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அவ்விதம் ரத்து செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று உத்தரவு போட்டால் ஜின் மாதத்திற்குள் இந்த 18,500 மனைக்கட்டுகளும் கட்டமுடியாது. அவைகளில் பல நஞ்சை நிலமாக இருப்பதால் எவ்விதம் அதற்கு மண் அடித்து கட்டிடம் கட்டமுடியும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் வயிற்றுக்கு உழைத்துவிட்டு வந்து ஒழிந்த நேரங்களில்தான் மண்ணை வெட்டிப் போட்டு கட்டிடம் கட்ட ஆரம்பிக்க முடியும். அவர்களிடம் மண் அடிக்க வண்டிகள் எது? உடனே வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு பணம் எது? அதற்கு வசதி இல்லை. ஆகையால் சர்க்காரே அவர்களுக்கு கட்டிடங்களை கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் கட்டிக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் வாடகை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு 10, 15 என்று வாடகையாக வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். மனைக்கட்டு கொடுத்த உத்தரவை ரத்து பண்ணக்கூடாது. ஜின் மாதத்திற்குள் கட்டிக்

23rd July 1952] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லாமல் மூன்று வருஷத்தில் கட்டிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று உத்தரவு போடலாம். இல்லாவிட்டால் சர்க்காரே கட்டிடங்களைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் ரத்து செய்தால் இவ்வளவு நாட்கள் ஏழு டிபுடி தாசில்தார்கள் வேலை பார்த்துவந்து செலவாகிய பணம் வியர்த்தமாகிவிடும். ஆகவே மனைக்கட்டுகளை கொடுத்த உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்யவேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் Building Society என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஆங்காங்கே பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கு நாலு வீடுகள், ஐந்து வீடுகள் வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து புதிய கட்டிடங்கள் கட்ட உதவுகிறார்கள். ஏழைகள் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு கொடுத்து கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக வசூல் செய்துகொள்வதாக இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கு இந்த உதவியைச் செய்யவேண்டாம் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சீயாதி, நன்னிலம், தாலுகாவில் ரிசர்வ் போலீஸை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அக்கிரமம் செய்ததைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தோம். மகாநாடு கூட்டித் தெரிவித்தோம். கனம் பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள்கூட ஜில்லா கமிஷனருக்கு தந்த கொடுத்த நிறுத்தினை. இந்த விஷயத்தில் இந்த சட்டசபையில்கூட ஒரு adjournment motion கொண்டுவந்தேன். நாங்கள் விசாரணை செய்கிறோம் பிறகு அறிக்கை வெளியிடுகிறோம் என்றும் இப் பொழுது இதை வற்புறுத்த வேண்டாம் என்றும் அப்பொழுது பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த கனம் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார். ஆனால் இதவரைக்கும் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. போலீஸ் மான்யம் வந்த போதுகூட இதைப்பற்றி பேசினேன். பதில் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இந்தமாதிரி பதில் கொடுக்கவில்லை யென்றால் வெளியே இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு இங்கே சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்று அராஜகம் நடக்கிறது என்றும் சிந்திக்கும்படியாக இருக்கும். அதனால்தான் இப்பொழுது சீயாபியில் கம்ப்யூனிசம் பரவி இருக்கிறது. ஏதாவது செய்தால்தான் சர்க்காரின்மேல் நம்பிக்கை உண்டாகும், காங்கிரஸின்மேல் விசுவாசம் உண்டாகும். ஆகவே உடனே ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து பாரபட்சமில்லாமல் விசாரித்து ஒரு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட வேண்டும்.

“மேலும் டயிரிடுவதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. வாரத்திற்கும் குத்தகைக்கும் நிலம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. வேலைக்கும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. உள்ளூரிலுள்ளவர்களை சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாமல் வெளியூர்களிலிருந்து கொண்டுவந்து வேலை செய்யும்படி இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமிருந்தால் நாட்டில் அராஜகம்தான் நடக்கும் என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன்.

“மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு டோதுமானபடி கல்வி வசதி கிடைக்கவில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இதுவரைக்கும் 22, 24 வருஷங்களைக் சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவோ பணம் செலவு செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செலவு செய்தும் டிகிரி பெற்ற யாரும் வெளியே வரவில்லை. ஆகவே கல்வி விஷயத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா ஒரு நன்மையையும் அடையவில்லை.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பல ஊர்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வீடுகளை பிரித்தெரிந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். சர்க்காருக்கு அதைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தும் இது வரைக்கும் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஏதாவது சொன்னால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் specific ஆக எந்த ஊரில் நடக்கிறது என்று எழுதிக்கொடுக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார். எவ்வளவோ விண்ணப்பங்கள் போட்டிருக்கின்றனர். அவைகளைப் பேரில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதம் நடவாமை விருக்கும்படியாக ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் உத்தரவு போட்டு அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அனுதாபம் காட்டவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் அங்கே புதிய மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு பண்ணவேண்டும். ஒரே ஒரு Labour Officer-ஐப் போட்டால் அவருக்கு நேரம் இல்லாததால் அவரால் வேலையை சரிவர நடத்தமுடியாது. இரண்டு மூன்று டிபுடி தாசில்தார்களைப் போட்டு வேலையை தொடர்ந்து நடத்தவேண்டும்

3-30
p.m.

[Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

[23rd July 1952]

மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்குகள் உள்ளபடி பொதுவுக்கு பயன்படுவதைத் தவிர மற்றவைகளை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது வாய்க்கால்களிலும் வரப்புகளிலும் வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காரணம் செளகர்யமான இடம் இல்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பயிரிடுவதற்கு நிலம் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் பயிரிட்டுவந்த நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் வேறொருவருக்கு விற்கக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு இரண்டு ஏக்கரா நிலம் வீதம் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பணமில்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது ராமபாதசாகருக்கு சர்க்கார் கேர்டிக்கணக்கான பணம் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் சில லட்சம் ஏக்கரா நிலங்கள்தான் பயிராகும். அதனால் மிராசதாரிகளுக்குத்தான் பயன் ஏற்படும். ஏழைகளுக்கு வராது. அந்த அடிப்படையில் போடும் பணத்தை எடுத்து ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால், அதாவது ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு இரண்டு ஏக்கர் வீதம் நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால் செளகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அவ்விதம் செய்யும் படியாக சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“மேலும் நாட்டில் மூலாதாரக் கல்வி பரவவில்லை. டிபுடி இன்ஸ் பெக்டர்கள் ஏதோ சில காரணங்களுக்காக பாடசாலைகள் முன்னேற்றவிடாமல் தடுக்கிறார்கள். கூடுமானவரையில் அதிக பாடசாலைகளை திறந்துவருவதாக தெரியவில்லை. நேற்று ஒருவர் சொன்னமாதிரி 25 பெண் பிள்ளைகள் சிவையாது. அதனால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. சில மாணவர்கள் ஒரு ஊரைவிட்டு இன்னொரு ஊருக்குப் போய் படிக்கலாம். இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வேண்டாம் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம்தான் வெண்டும் என்று சொல்லலாம். பெண் குழந்தைகள் இல்லை என்று பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை எடுத்துவிடக்கூடாது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கும்படியாக சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டாயிரம் கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. 140 labour schools இருக்கின்றன. இது போதுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைத்துக்கொடுப்பது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இன்னும் பரவவில்லை. புது ஹாஸ்டல்கள் வைப்பதில்லை. 1951-52-ல் 4, 5 ஹாஸ்டல்கள்தான் நடத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். புது ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு மாணேஜ்மெண்டாரால் நடத்தப்படுபவைகளுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதமே உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1952-ம் வரு ஜூன்மீ 30-ல் அந்த உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அந்த உத்தரவின்படி சர்க்கார் கிராண்டு கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைய விடாமல் தடை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கனம் கூர்வையா அவர்கள் மத்தியக் இருக்கை காலத்தில் வடக்கே ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒன்றாக 40 ஹாஸ்டல்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார் ஆனால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் 4, 5 ஹாஸ்டல்கள்தானிருக்கின்றன. இவ்விதமிருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எவ்விதம் முன்னுக்கு வருவார்கள். Harjan Welfare Committeeயில் நூறுக்கு 25% அடுத்த வருஷம் increase பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருந்தார்கள். அந்தவிதமாக இருக்கும்போது புது ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கும் கிராண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி கேட்டபோது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எதுவும் பதில் சொல்லாமல் மழுப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் மனதும் சமாதானமாகாமல் புழுங்கிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளை போக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது Part II Scheme-கள் தள்ளப்பட்டன. பல கிராமங்களில் தள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. Part II scheme-படி ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் சிபாரிசு பண்ணி அதை கமிட்டியாரும் ஹரிஜன டைரக்டரும் அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள். 16 பேர்களை சிபார்சு பண்ணியதை அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள். ஒன்பது பேர்களை கலெக்டர் சிபார்சு செய்ததையும் அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள்.

23rd July 1952] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

திருச்சியில் 25 பெண்களை சிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்டு அங்கீகாரம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். மதராசில் 30 பேர்களை சிபார்சு செய்து 20 பேர்களுக்கு அங்கீகாரம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் நந்தனூர் ஸ்கூலுக்கு நூறு பேர்களை சிபார்சு செய்து 50 பேர்களை அங்கீகாரத்திற்கு அனுப்பியதில் அது போன இடம் தெரியவில்லை. Finance செக்ரட்டரி அதை எடுத்து எரிந்துவிட்டார்களோ என்னமோ தெரியவில்லை கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே Part II scheme-ல் முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“ஹரிஜன மெம்பர்கள் பேசுவதற்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு மணி நேரம் அதிகமாக அவகாசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை அசெம்பளியில் எடுத்து சொல்லிக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆகவே முக்கியமாக மூன்று விஷயங்களுக்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். தஞ்சை மனைக்கட்டுகள் விஷயத்தில் யாரும் தலையிடக்கூடாது. ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு அதிகமான கிரான்டு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பயிரிடும் நிலங்களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றக்கூடாது. இந்த மூன்றுக்கும் சர்க்கார் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். பயிரிட்டு வரும் நிலத்தை பிடுங்கக்கூடாது. இவைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். இந்த மூன்றுக்கும் உத்தரவு வந்தால்தான் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் விசுவாசம் இருக்கும். இல்லாவிட்டால், என்னுடைய வயிறு எரிந்துகொண்டேதானிருக்கும்.”

* SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion moved by Sri Ramasami Nadar and oppose the original motion of the Hon. Minister. In doing so, I submit that the Members neither on that side nor on this side belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will be satisfied with the meagre amount of Rs. 74 lakhs set apart for the benefit and uplift of the Harijans and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, this morning when the hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna asked, when a political sufferer, an ex-Army man and a landless poor Harijan applied for a particular piece of land, who should get the priority, the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue was pleased to say that the highest priority should be given to the poor Harijan. If so, I want to know whether G.O. No. 1523, was amended or not. Now the first and foremost priority is being given to the political sufferers, next to ex-army men and then to landless labourers. But I am really very glad to know from the Hon. Minister that preference should be given to the poorest man over all other people. If the policy of the Government is to raise the economic status of the poor people, namely, Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities, the amount set apart is quite inadequate to meet all the requirements. To build up the economic status of these poor people, the British Government were pleased to reserve a certain percentage of lands for them, but the present National Government do not care to provide any reservation for poor people in granting or assigning lands. If the intention of the Government is really to ameliorate or raise the conditions of these poor people, they should take note of this and reserve a certain percentage of lands and assign them immediately, giving pattas to these poor people. For the last so many years certain lands have been under the occupation of these poor people and though the assignment order was passed in the year 1949, pattas have not at all been granted so far. I request the Government to amend G.O. No. 1523, and allow these poor people to have a chance of getting priority over others.

“The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that so many Acts like the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry

[Sri S. Vemiah]

[23rd July 1952]

Act were passed for the benefit of the Harijans. But they are good for nothing. They are only on the Statute Book. For instance, two days back when the Union Minister for Food visited Chittoor, at a relief centre organized by Srimathi Durga Bai, most of the Harijans went to him and complained that they were not allowed to have shelter in a particular temple. But the Caste Hindus then and there replied that they were going to erect a shed within the compound of the temple. I want to know what action the Government have taken on this.

3-40
p.m.

" With regard to the provision of house-sites, the Government are no doubt taking some steps, but much delay is being caused at every stage. For instance, I can bring particular cases—I am not speaking in general—to the notice of the House. In Nellore Municipality, the Harijans of Muthyalapalem and Dakshinamala-vada have been trying to get house-sites for the last 12 years and 14 years respectively. It was brought to my notice that the section 4 (1) notification was also published and much money was wasted on this subject. The Commissioner of Labour and Directors, and Collectors and other officials visited the area in the past. They could not acquire any land under the Land Acquisition Act and I am told that the Government have withdrawn the cases. They were directed to select another plot. This is a great injustice shown to the Harijans, as they are considered as untouchables by the Caste Hindus and thus are not allowed to remain in the previous site selected by the authorities in the midst of the Caste Hindus' quarters.

" With regard to drinking water wells, though preference is being shown to Harijans, the contractors are not at all doing the work properly. To suit the purse and convenience of these contractors wells are being sunk as they like. There is no proper check on these contractors and they are allowed to do the work in the manner most suitable to them. The Harijans are not given the chance to become contractors. I can give an example. In the village of Uppalapadu in Atmakur taluk in Nellore district, the Harijans are suffering for the last several years. They were allowed to take water from a well intended for them. Unfortunately, as these people touched that well, the well was poisoned and kerosene was poured into the well and it was used neither by the Caste Hindus nor by the Harijans. In the last three years, several cases have been launched against the Harijans on account of the dispute over drinking water of this well.

" Coming to labour schools, though there is a provision to give a chance to the Harijans for getting contracts for supplying mid-day meals, I note that 99 per cent of the contracts are given to the Caste Hindus. Several instances are being brought to the notice of officials, but nothing is done in favour of the Harijans, in villages like Manubolu, Leguntapadu, Yellayapalam, etc.

" About irrigation facilities, I must tell one thing. At Pad-disonpet, that noble gentleman Paddison built a village and set apart 1,000 acres of land for the poor people. Most of them are tribes and Harijans and they have been applying for the early supply of water for the last 12 years or so. But, the reference is

[Sri S. Vemiah]

“ Again, this village is situated in the midst of forests. The forest authorities issued grazing permits to the poor Harijans, but after one or two years, the permits were cancelled. Thus, these poor people are denied these grazing permits even though these forests are adjacent to their place.”

A-9

[23rd July 1952]

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p.m.

* SRI K. NARAYANA :—“అధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిదివరకూ హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమై 74 లక్షలు ప్రత్యేకించినట్లు ప్రచురింపబడినది. ఇందులో ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక లక్ష రూపాయల చొప్పున హరిజనులకు విద్యా సౌకర్యం కలుగజేసే నిమిత్తం ఖర్చు చేస్తారని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల నివేళిస్థలములు యిచ్చే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు చాలా శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. గత ఐదు సంవత్సరములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ విషయమై శ్రద్ధ వహించారనీ, యంతో మంచి హాజనులకు యిండ్లకు స్థలాలిచ్చారనీ మంత్రిగారు చెప్పియున్నారు. మా శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో గత ఐదేండ్లలో 30 గ్రామములలోని హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల స్థలములిచ్చినట్లు ఐదేండ్ల అభ్యుదయం పుస్తకంలో ప్రచురించేసియున్నారు. ఇది సరికాదు నాకు తెలిసినంతమట్టుకు ఒక గ్రామంలోకూడా యిండ్ల స్థలములు సరిగా యివ్వబడలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అనేక సంవత్సరాలలో Welfare Department లోని ఉద్యోగస్తులే హరిజనులకు అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యిప్పించదలచిన ఖాతులకు యితరులచేత అధ్యంతరం వచ్చేటట్లు చేస్తున్నారు. భాగ్యవంతులైన సవర్ణులచేత హరిజనులకు యీ స్థలములు యివ్వకూడదని పీటికనులు పెట్టిస్తున్నారు. హరిజనులకు స్థలములు యివ్వకుండా చేయుటకు ఉద్యోగస్తులే కాయకాకాలు జరుపుతున్నారు. వీపునపల్లి లాటాకాలోని లాచేరు, పెరుమార్లు, రేపాక, లెట్టవల్లు మొదలైన గ్రామాలలో criminal cases కూడా పెట్టియున్నారు. నువ్వే గ్రామాలలో ఒక గ్రామంలోకూడా సరిగా నివేళిన స్థలము వేయలేదు. హిందూ సంఘంలో హరిజనులు చాలా వెనుకబడి యున్నారని, సా. ఘోకంగానే కాకుండా ఆర్థికంగాకూడ సర్వ విధాల పేదరికముచేత అర్థిక లోపముచేత నున్నారని ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తెలియనిదిగాదు. హరిజనులకు ఉండటానికి యిస్తుగాని, తినటానికి తిండి గాని, కట్టడానికి గుడ్డగాని లేవు. ఇటువంటివారిపై ఉడార బుద్ధికి ప్రవర్తించాలని గవర్నమెంటువారు అధికారులకు తెలియజేయాలి. హరిజనులను సాంఘికంగా యితరులతో సమానులుగా చేసే నిమిత్తం అస్పృశ్యతను నివారించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక శాసనం చేశారు. అందుకు కారని అభినందించవలసియున్నది. కాని ఆవరణలోమట్టుకు యీ శాసనం అమలు జరుపబడుట లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ జాతులలోని అభివృద్ధికరచాలంటే ముఖ్యంగా వారి ఆర్థికస్థితి బాగుపడేటట్లుచేయాలి. అప్పుడే వారికిగూడా సంఘంలో కొంత విలస వస్తుంది. ప్రతి గ్రామంలోనూ గవర్నమెంటువారికి చెందిన బంజరు ఖాతులు యివ్వాలి. ఇవివరలో కొన్ని బంజరు ఖాతులను విదేశీయ ప్రభుత్వంవారు అధికారహక్కువల్ల స్త్రీములకింద హరిజనులకు సాగుకు యిచ్చారు. గత ఐదేండ్ల కాలంలో రాజకీయ వాధితులకు ఖాతులు యిచ్చే సందర్భములలో హరిజనులు యంతో కాలంగా సాగుచేస్తున్న ఖాతులనుంచి తొలగింపబడ్డారు. గ్రామాలలోని కరణం మునసబులు హరిజనులకు ఖాతులు యివ్వకుండాచేయుటకు యివ్వే ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తున్నారు. భనవంతులకే బంజరు ఖాతులు సాగుకు యిచ్చేటట్లు యీ గ్రామాధికారులు చూస్తున్నారు. నేను శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలు తిరిగిచూసియున్నాను. అనేక గ్రామాలలో యిదే విధంగా హరిజనులకు అన్యాయం జేయబడుతోంది. ఉద్యోగస్తుకు హరిజనులపట్ల యెటువంటి దయభుక్తులు కనిపించుటలేదు. ఆమాయకులు, విద్యారహితులు అయినా హరిజనులను దానపుచ్చుటయే వారు కనిగా పెట్టుకొన్నట్లున్నది. అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణ విషయంలో హరిజనులకు న్యాయం జరగటంలేదు. అనేక సంవత్సరాలలో హరిజనులు పీడనంగా కూడబడుతున్నారు. అధికారులపద్ధతులలో యీ విషయము చుసే విధేనుకొన్నా యెటువంటి వర్య తీసుకోబడటంలేదు. న్యాయంగా ఆలోచిస్తే ప్రతి లాటాకా కచ్చేరీలోనూ యివ్వే కేసులు హరిజనులకు వీలగా తీసు వెళ్ళబడవలసియున్నవి. కాని

23rd July 1952]

[Sri K. Narayana]

అధికారులు యీ కేసులను త్రోసివేస్తున్నారు. అస్పృశ్యత నివారణ చట్టాన్ని హృదయపూర్వకంగా అమలు జరపాలని హరిజనులు అనుకోసంతవరకూ ఆ చట్టంచేసిన ప్రయోజనం ఉండవలసివస్తున్నాను. జిల్లాలోవున్న ఉద్యోగస్తుల హరిజనలపట్ల దయతో ప్రవర్తించేటట్లు చూడగలండులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“హరిజనులను అభివృద్ధిపరచే ఉద్దేశ్యంతోనే ప్రత్యేకంగా హరిజన వెల్ఫేర్ డిపార్టుమెంటును స్థాపించారు. బసవప్పటికీ హరిజనులకు తగినంత సౌకర్యం కలుగజేయ బహుశలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరలో చెప్పినట్లు హరిజనులను అధికంగా బాగు చేయాలంటే మెట్టుమొదట ఉండటానికి పూరి గుడిసెని లేని హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల నివేశ స్థలాలకు యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వం విశేషంగా శ్రద్ధమూపాలి. స్థలములు యివ్వకుండా కాగితాలమీద రిపార్టులు పంపింప మాత్రాన హరిజనుల స్థితి బాగుపడదని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని దృష్టితీర్చాలనే కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా గ్రామాలలోని బంజరు భూములు హరిజనులకు సాగుగివ్వాలి. హరిజనులలో నూటికి నూరు పాళ్లు వ్యవసాయమే ముఖ్య వృత్తిగాగలవారు. దినవంతా కష్టించి భూమిని సాగులోనికి తెచ్చి యీ బూలీకి భూములిచ్చినట్లయితే వారు యింకో శ్రద్ధమూపి త్వరగా భూములను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనవస్తారు. కష్టించి వ్యవసాయం చేసేవారికి కాకుండా ధనవతులకు భూములు యిండ్లనేయున్నవి అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. మంచినీటి వాపుల ప్రవీణుల విషయంలోగూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. ఇంతవరకూ త్రవ్వించిన వాపుల విషయంలోగూడా చాలా అన్యాయంగా జరిగాయి. కొన్ని ప్రదేశాలలో హరిజనులను నూరులలోనుంచి నీళ్లుకోరుకోనీయుటలేదు. ఈ విషయాలలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు దృఢాత్మిత్వంవలన అన్యాయంగా జరుగుతూ చూడబడిందని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ శాసన సభలో ఆరేడై మంచి హరిజన సభ్యులన్నారు. హరిజనులకు న్యాయం కలుగజేయాలంటే యిద్దరు ముగ్గురు హరిజనులకు ముగ్గురు వదలవు యివ్వవలెను. ఆ విషయంపైగూడా ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఆలోచిస్తారని నమ్ముతున్నాను. కాలేజీలలో చదువుకొన్నటువంటి కుర్రవాళ్లకు తగిన ఉద్యోగాలిచ్చి ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. తెండు సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట B.L. చంద్రశేఖర్ ఒక హరిజన విద్యార్థి హరిజనులకు నుంచి నీటి బావి తగదా విషయంలో సర్వాగ్రహం చేస్తే అధికారులు ఆతని స్కూలునుగూడా తొలగించేశారు. ఈ విషయం మా జిల్లా లోని యితర శాసన సభ్యులకుగూడా తెలుసును. హరిజనులకు జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయాలను ప్రతిఘటించే వారిపట్ల అధికారులు నిరసనగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. స్థానికోద్యోగులకు హృదయపరివర్తన వస్తేనేకాని ప్రభుత్వం దాన్ని శాసనాలు చేసినప్పటికీ హరిజనుల యిబ్బందులు తొలగిస్తే మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ అధికారుల నిరసకుల విధానంపట్ల హరిజనులకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. హరిజనుల స్థితి బాగుపడాలంటే వెంటనే అమలు జరుపవలసిన పనులు (1) బంజరు భూములు వారికి శాస్త్రసతంగా సాగుకు యియ్యటం, (2) యిండ్లు కట్టుకొనటానికి నివేశన స్థలాలు ఉచితంగా యియ్యటం, (3) మంచినీటి వాపుల త్రవ్వించటం, (4) విద్యార్థివృద్ధికి హద్దు మొత్తాలు కేటాయింబటం చేయాలి. ఒక్కొక్క జిల్లాకు ఒక టీచరుపాయిల ప్రోత్సన కేటాయించి దానిని యీ వెనుకబడిన జాతుల విద్యార్థివృద్ధికి ఖర్చు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. మా శ్రీహతుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలు మిగతా జిల్లాలకన్న యింకో వెనుకబడియ్యాయి. వాటిని గురించి తగిన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. నేను చెప్పిన విషయాలపై ప్రభుత్వంవారు చర్య తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతూ యింతకో విరమిస్తా.”

[23rd July 1952]

4 p.m. *SRI T. MALLIAH :—“అధ్యక్షా, 1937 వ సంవత్సరంనుంచి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం అధికారంలోకి వచ్చిన తర్వాత హరిజనాధివృద్ధికి గాంధీ మహాత్ముని ఆదేశం ప్రకారం కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు శ్రద్ధదూపుతున్నందుకు మేము గుంతో సంతోషిస్తున్నాం. గత ఐదు సంవత్సరములలో హరిజనులకు సహాయపడి ఉద్దేశ్యంతో ఆ ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేశారు. బసవప్పటికి అనుకొన్నంత అధివృద్ధి జరగలేదని, హరిజనులస్థితి యేమంత బాగుపడలేదని చెప్పటకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులను యితరజాతులవలె స్థాయికితెచ్చే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో వది సంవత్సరాలపాటు వారికి ప్రత్యేక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసినదని మన రాజ్యాంగ బట్టిలో తెలియజేశారు. అందువల్లనే 10 సంవత్సరాలపరమా Reservation యేర్పాటుచేయబడ్డాయి. తరతరాలుగా హరిజనులు వెనుకబడి యున్నారు. మనోవిధములైన సాంఘిక, ఆర్థిక అన్యాయాలకు వారు గురిచేయబడ్డారు. ఇటువంటివారు యితర జాతులతో సమానంగా రావాలంటే 10 సంవత్సరములకాలం యంతమాత్రం సరిపోదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సాంఘికంగానేకాకుండా ఆర్థికంగా హరిజనులు అభోగిపాలైయున్నారు. జనాభాలో వారాపు అయిదవవంతున్న యీ అమానుక నిరుపేద ప్రజలను అధివృద్ధి పరచాలంటే యింకా యెక్కి సంవత్సరాలు పట్టుతుంది. హరిజనులలో చాలామంది కూలిచేసుకొని జీవించేవారే. ఈ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు సంవత్సరంలో యేకొద్ది కాలమా మాత్రమే పనివుంటుంది. మిగతాకాలంలో వసలేక జీవనోపాధిసంపాదించుకోలేని స్థితిలో హరిజనులున్నారు. ఇటువంటివారికి వృత్తులు కలుగజేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం వారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి. ముఖ్యంగా వారి ఆర్థిక సంపదను పెంపు చేయటానికి సంస్కరణలు చేస్తేనేగాని ప్రభుత్వంవారి హరిజనోద్ధరణ ఆశయము సరేవేరదు. ఎప్పుడూ రాత్రిం బతుక భూములలో పనిచేసే యీ హరిజనులకు భూవసతిలేదు. ఇతర భూస్వాముల భూములలో కూలీలుగానే వారు పనిచేస్తున్నారు. హరిజనులకు భూవసతి కలుగజేసేసెట్లయితే దేశంలో అహర కరువు ఉండదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం వారిపరంగావున్న బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు మంజూరుచేయాలని కోరుచున్నాను. వారు ఆర్థికంగా బాగుపడితేనేగాని యితర సంస్కరణలవల్ల హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనం ఉండదు. బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు మంజూరుచేసినట్లయితే కొద్దిపాటి కాలంలో చాలా భూమిని సాగుగాకి తీసుకొనిరాగలమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. భూమిని కట్టించి సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చే హరిజనులకు సాంఘికభూమి లేకపోవటం వల్లనే మనదేశంలో అహరధాన్యాల కొరత యేర్పడుతోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“కో ఆపరేటివు విధానంవల్లగూడా హరిజనులకు హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనం కలగటం లేదు. హరిజనులకు కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలలో పేర్లు ఉన్నప్పటికీ వాటివలన హరిజనులకన్న యితరులే హెచ్చు లాభం పొందుతున్నారు. కేడవారివటంచేత, అమాయికులవటంవల్ల హరిజనులకు సాధారణంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలలో పంతుబడి ఉండటం లేదు. కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలద్వారా యేవిధమైన మేలు కలిగినా అదంతా యితరులకే సంక్రమిస్తోంది. అందుచేత హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలను యేర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. వ్యవసాయ పరికరాలు, ఎరువులు, యితర వస్తువులు సరియైనటువంటి ధరలకు లభ్యంకావాలంటే, హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలను యేర్పాటుజేయటమే సరియైన పద్ధతి. లేకపోయినట్లయితే శ్రద్ధుతమున్న కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలవల్ల వారికి అన్యాయమే జరుగుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులకు వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధికి, యితర పనులకు, అప్పులిచ్చే సందర్భంలో ఆ అప్పులను తీర్చే గడువు ఒక సంవత్సరంనుంచి మూడు సంవత్సరాలకు

23rd July 1952]

[Sri T. Malliah]

వెంచవలసిన మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులు యితరులకన్న వేదవారవటంచేత వారిని ప్రోత్సహించి అభివృద్ధిపరచే నిమిత్తం అప్పులు చెల్లించే గడువు వెంచవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి కోరుతున్నాను.

“హరిజన బాలురకు విద్యనేర్చు విషయంలో గూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయవలెచూ. ముఖ్యంగా hostels నిర్వహణలో చాలా శ్రద్ధచూపాలని కోరుచున్నాను. ఒక ముఖ్యనిషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. హరిజనోద్ధరణశాఖకై నూట షన్మైడుల లక్షల రూపాయలు కేటాయించినామని మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేశారు. ఈ డబ్బును సైక్లమంగా వినియోగించే విషయంలో యెంతో శ్రద్ధచూపవలసియుంది. ఉద్యోగస్థుల జీతబత్యానికి యీ నూట షన్మైడుల లక్షల రూపాయలలో చాలాభాగం ఖర్చవుతోంది. ‘ఒక్క కులంవారికే యీ తి పెద్దమొత్తం ఖర్చుచేయవలె’ అని చెప్పటం అంత సమంజసంగా లేదేమో ననుకొంటున్నాను. ఈ హరిజన వేల్పురు డిపార్టుమెంటులో యెంతోమంది నవర్లు పనిచేస్తున్నారు. వీరి జీతబత్యాలారకే యీ పద్దులో చాలాభాగం వ్యయపర్చవలసియుంది. ఇదంతాపోతే కేవలం హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమే ఖర్చుపెట్టే మొత్తం తక్కువగా కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ నూట షన్మైడుల లక్షలూ హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమే ఖర్చుచేయాలంటే సాధ్యమైనంతవరకూ హరిజన వేల్పురు డిపార్టుమెంటులో హరిజనులనే నియమిస్తే వాగుంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“విద్యా విషయంలో గూడా ప్రస్తుతమున్న యెర్నాట్టులో కొంతమార్పుచేయవలసియుంది. Midday meals క్రింద 10 లేక 12 లక్షల రూపాయలు యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారు. సాధారణంగా ఎలిమెంటరీ పాఠశాలలు గ్రామాలలోనే ఉంటాయి. అక్కడ విద్యార్థులు మధ్యాహ్నంపూట యిల్లవద్దనే భోజనం చేసి రావటానికి సావకాశం లుంది. కాబట్టి యీ midday meals క్రింద ఖర్చుచేసే 10 లేక 12 లక్షల రూపాయలనూ secondary education క్రింద ఖర్చుచేస్తే హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు యెక్కువ ఉపయోగముగలుగుతందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అందువల్ల హెచ్చుమంది హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు high schools లానూ hostels లాను ప్రవేశం కలుగజేయవచ్చని నా మంచి. ఎలిమెంటరీ యెడ్యుకేషన్ విషయంలోకన్న సెకండరీ యెడ్యుకేషను విషయంలో శ్రద్ధచూపాలని కోరుతున్నాను. మంత్రిగారు ఆయన ఉపన్యాస సందర్భంలో హరిజన విద్యార్థుల నిమిత్తమే యిన్ని హెబ్బాస్టర్లు యేర్పాటు చేశామని చెప్పారు. అది హద్దించదగిన విషయం. కాని హెబ్బాస్టర్లు యేర్పాటు చేయటంతో మాత్రమే సంతృప్తిపడక hostel buildings గూడా సరిగా వుండేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. Hostel buildings సరిగా లేకపోవుటవల్ల చదువు కొనే విద్యార్థులకు చాలా యిబ్బందిగా ఉంటోంది. హెబ్బాస్టర్ల నిర్వహణ సరిగా ఉండాలంటే ప్రతి జిల్లాలో కొన్ని హెబ్బాస్టర్లయినా ప్రభుత్వం నడుపుతూ వుండాలి. అవి మిగతా hostels కు అదర్శవంతంగా వుండేలా చూడాలి. అప్పుడే వీటి నిర్వహణ సైక్లమంగావుంటుంది ఈ నాడు జరుగుతున్నాయని చెప్పబడిన లోటుపాట్లు సవరించుకోవటానికి అవకాశం యేర్పడుతుంది. ఈ హెబ్బాస్టర్లలో విద్యార్థులకు కలుగజేసే సౌకర్యాల విషయంలోనూ గ్రాంటుల విషయంలోనూ ప్రస్తుత విధానం మార్పుచేయాలి. కాలేజీ యెడ్యుకేషన్ విషయంలోగూడా హరిజనులకు హెచ్చు సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసివుంది. ప్రస్తుతం యీ వరదాను పట్టణంలో ఆసేకమంది హరిజన విద్యార్థులు కాలేజీలలో seats దొరకక బాధపడుతున్నారు. ఈ సందర్భం కాలేజీలలో ప్రవేశించే విషయంలో విద్యార్థులు చాలా యిబ్బందులకు గరి కావలసినవచ్చింది. June 28 వ తారీఖు నాటికే ఆప్టికేషన్లు కాలేజీ అధికారులకు చేరవలసిన అన్నారు. కాని S.S.L.C. ఫలితాలు అలస్యంగా ప్రకటించబడినందు

23rd July 1952]

[Sri Kattimukhu]

“ ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்றிருந்த சிவாஜமா நிலங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சுமார் 20, 25, வருஷங்கள் உழைத்தும் அதை தயார் செய்து வந்தும் நாளது வரைக்கும் யாபொரு விதமான பாத்தியமும் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் அவர்களை நிலங்களிலிருந்து விலக்கிவிடலாம். சொந்தமாக்கிக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய ஒரு விதமான சுதந்திரமும் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டு பயிர் செய்துகொண்டு ஜீவித்து வரும் தரிசு நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கண்டிப்பாக அடமானம் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி அடமானம் செய்யத்தவறினால் அவர்கள் கதி ரொம்ப கவலைக்கிடமாக இருக்கும்.

“ தீண்டாமை என்பதைச் சட்டப்பூர்வமாகச் செய்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் என்ன அக்கிரமம் நடக்கிறதென்பதை யாரும் தெரிந்து கொள்வதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எத்தனையோ அதிகாரிகளைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், தீண்டாமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எந்த அதிகாரிகளையும் போடாதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் ஐயோ, நான் ஒரு எம். எல். ஏ. என்னுடைய கிராமங்களில் கூட நான் எவ்வளவு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்! என்பதை நீங்கள் கண்காணப் பார்க்க முடியும். கிராமங்களில் ஜாதி இந்துக்களால் நாங்கள் எவ்வளவு விலக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதை நினைக்கும் போது மனம் புண்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், தீண்டாமையைக் கிராமங்களினின்றும் அறவே ஒழிப்பதற்கும் கோவையல், குளங்கள், சத்திரம், சாவடிகள் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு எல்லோரும் செல்வதற்கும் வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்கள் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய தகுந்த அதிகாரிகளைப் போட்டு தீண்டாமை சட்டத்தை சரிவர அமல் நடத்த வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு ஹரிஜனனும் பெருளாதாரத் திட்டம் கல்வித்ததறையிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டும். மற்றவர் களைப்போல எங்களுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் வேண்டுமென்றோ, கண்டிபாக்ட் வேண்டுமென்றோ நாங்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. ஜீவனத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உணவும், உடையும், இருப்பிடமும் கிடைத்தால் அதுவே எங்களுக்குத் திருப்தி.

“ சில கிராமங்களில் குடியிருப்பு வசதி சரியாக இல்லாத காரணத்தினால், டலவிதமான வியாதிகள் கிராமங்களில் பரவி இருக்கின்றன. பெருவியாதி, நரம்புச்சலந்தி காலரா போன்ற வியாதிக்குள்ளாகிறவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் தான். அவர்கள் தான் சுகாதாரமான சூழ்நிலையில் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், சுமார், 3 அல்லது 4 கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியையாவது ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். பிரசவ வசதிக்காக மருத்துவச்சிகளும் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கும்படியும் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“ ஓர் மாடுகள் வாங்குவதற்கும், கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கும் நிலங்களைச் சரி செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்தார்கள். உண்மையிலே அம்மாதிரி கடன்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. 100க்கு 2 பங்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாங்கியிருந்தால் அதிலே அதிகம். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அந்தக் கடன்கள் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. யணக்காரர்களும், பெரிய மிராஸ்தார்களும் தான் அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கினால் சர்க்கார் கொடுத்த கடனை அனுபவித்தார்கள் யொழிய, ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் அதை அனுபவிக்க முடியவில்லை. கடன் கொடுப்பதற்குப்போதுமான சொத்து இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு நிபந்தனை விதித்திருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் கொடுத்திருக்கும் நிலங்களே அவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக இல்லாமலிருக்கும் போது அவர்கள் சொத்துக்கு எங்கே போக முடியும். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இந்தத் துறையில் வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி கடன்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்களையும் முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கத்தார் வசதி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ அரசியல் சட்டப்படி பத்து வருஷத்திற்கு அவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பாதி காலம் கடந்துவிட்டது. ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் கூடுமான

[Sri Kattimuthu]

[23rd July 1952]

வரைக்கும் எங்களுக்கு சகல துறையிலும் முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்தால் நாங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைந்து மனிதத் தன்மையாக வாழமுடியும். அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்து வருஷத்தில் நீங்கள் சரியானபடி செய்யத் தவறினால் மறுபடியும் நாங்கள் பிற்போக்கு நிலைமையில் தான் இருப்போம். மகாத்மா காந்தி சொன்ன அந்த உண்மையான திட்டப்பிரகாரம் நாங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியாது ஒரே நிலையில் தான் வைக்கப்படுவோம். ஒவ்வொரு மந்திரியும், ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் கண்டிப்பாக இதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக சர்க்கார் 74 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. அதில் 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. மீதமுள்ள 64 லட்சம் ரூபாய் தான் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகச் செலவிடப்படும். இந்த 64 லட்சம் ரூபாய் 1948-49-வருந்தே வழக்கமாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையே தவிர. புதிதாக இப்பொழுது ஒன்றும் அதில் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற மாதிரியே பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தால், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு வித நன்மையும் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியாது. இதேமாதிரியான நிலைநீடித்துக் கொண்டு வந்தால், ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸ் மீது எப்படி அன்பு பாராட்ட முடியும்? 22-ந் தேதியன்று, தமிழ் நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவர் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன் அவர்கள் தரக்கம்படியில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசும் போது, “ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்பிருந்த மாதிரி காங்கிரஸின் பேரில் பற்றுதலாக இல்லை” என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு காங்கிரஸின்பேரில் ஏன் பற்றுதல் இல்லையென்பதை அவர்கள் உணரவில்லை போலும். தகப்பனிடத்தில் அன்பில்லாத குழந்தைகள் இருக்குமா? அப்படி தகப்பன் பேரில் அன்பில்லாமல் குழந்தைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால், அந்த குழந்தைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை அன்றும் அந்தத் தகப்பன் செய்துகொடுக்கவில்லையென்று தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. அந்தத் தகப்பன் குழந்தைகளுக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்துக் கொடுக்காததனால் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அந்தத் தகப்பன் பேரில் வெறுப்பு ஏற்படுவதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையில் தான் ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸினிடத்தில் இன்றைக்குப் பற்றுதல் இல்லாத முறையில் காங்கிரஸ் அவர்களை நடத்தியிருக்கின்றது. ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த 64 எம். எல். ஏ. சீக்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யத் தவறினால் கண்டிப்பாக நாங்கள் அதற்குத்தகுந்த முறையில் இந்த சபையை விட்டு வெளியேறத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம். ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நலன்களை கவனிப்பதற்கென்று தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு மந்திரி கண்டிப்பாகச் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

“விருத்தாஜலத்தில் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். வருஷத்திற்கு 2, 3 ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகள் கூட அதில் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஹாஸ்டலில் வருஷமொன்றுக்கு 25 அல்லது 30 ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஓரளவு திருப்திகரமாக இருக்கும்.

“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கோவில்களைத் திறந்துவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், எந்த நிலவும் ஆலையப்பிரவோம் நடந்ததோ அதற்குப் பிறகு அதைப் பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப் பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கிருஷ்ணய்யர் சொன்ன மாதிரி கோவில் தர்மகர்த்தா ஸ்தானங்களில் ஒன்றை ஹரிஜனருக்குக் கொடுத்து வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று சட்டப்பூர்வமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“சில காலுகளில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கூடுமான வரையில் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் பிழைப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

“விருத்தாஜலம் தாலுகாவில் வெல்லிங்டன் ரிசர்வாயர் என்று ஓர் ஏரி இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாக, மழையில்லாமல் அந்த ஏரியில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்திற்கு அதிகமான வரிபோடப்படுகிறது. அதாவது ஒரு சென்டுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வரி போட்டால், ஹரிஜனங்கள் வரியைக் கட்ட முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அந்த இடத்தில் அதிக வரி

23rd July 1952]

[Sri Kattimurthi]

போடாமல் இருக்க சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தற்போது ஹரிஜன இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். 4-20 p.m.

“காலஸ் சென்ற நம் தேசப் பிதா மஹாத்மா காந்திஜீ அவர்கள் அடிக் கடி என்ன சொல்லி வந்தார்கள் என்பதை நான் இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபைக்கு ரூபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, ‘நமக்கு சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைக்கலாம். ஆனால் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்துவிட்டதாக யாரும் நினைக்கக் கூடாது. என்றைக்கு நம்மால் இன்று தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலைமையில் வைக் கப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஹரிஜனங்கள் நமக்குச் சரிநிகராக எல்லா நிலைமையிலும் முன்னேறுகிறார்களோ அன்றைக்குத்தான் இந்த நாட்டிற்கும், இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் சுதந்திரம் வந்ததாக நான் கருது வேன்’, என்பதாக அவர் அடிக்கடிச் சொல்லி வந்ததை நாம் மறக்கக் கூடாது. இந்தப் பொன் மொழிகளை நம் சிந்தனையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால் இன்று நம் நாட்டிற்கு உண்மையில் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த விட்டது என்று யாரும் சொல்லிவிட மாட்டார்கள். உண்மையாக இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு சுதந்திரம் கொடுப்பதற்கான முயற்சியில் தான் நாம் இப்பொழுது ஈடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதையும் உணர வேண்டும். நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும் ஒரு ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது. அந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கென்று ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டது. ஹரிஜனங்களின் கேடிமத்திகத் தவணிப்பதற்காகவே ஒரு ஹரிஜன கேடிமாவிலிருந்து இலாகாவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அதற்குப் பிறகு பார்த்தோம். ஆலயப் பிரவேச மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டு சட்ட சபையில் பாஸானதோடு மட்டுமல்ல; தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு மசோதா ஒன்றும் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டு சென்னை சட்ட சபையால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆக ஒன்றின் பின் ன்றாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு பல் காரியங்கள் விடாமல் செய்யப்பட்டதை எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். வெளி மாகாணத்தவர்கள் சென்னை மாகாணத்திலே ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தின் முன் னேற்றத்திற்கான காரியங்கள் மிகவும் ஜூராக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின் றன என்று ஆச்சரியப்படுவ வகையில் காரியங்கள் நடந்தன. ஆனால் சென்னை சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணினார்களோ அவ்வளவும் குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் கொண்டு வரமுடிந்திருக்கிறதா? ஹரிஜன சமூக முன்னேற் றம் இன்று சரியான முறையில் நடந்தேறியிருக்கிறதா? இல்லையென்றே தான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். காரணமென்ன? சர்க்காரின் அலகடியப் போக்கு அல்ல. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்தின் அலகடியப் போக்கினால்தான் இன்று எங்கள் சமூக மக்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாகவே, ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட மக்களாகவே, தீண்டப்பட்ட மக்களாகவே இருந்து கொண் டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே 1946-ம் வருஷம் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயையும் உண்மை யான முறையில் எதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதோ அதற்கு முழுவதும் செலவு செய்திருந்தால் இன்று ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் வந்து எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு சரியான வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை; ஒவ்வொரு ஹரிஜனனும் வீடின்றி இப்பொழுது கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான் என்று எதற்காகக் கூச்சல் போட வேகிறோம். ‘ஒரு லக்ஷத்து இருபதாயிரம் வீடுகள் இருந்தால் போதும். எல்லா ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சரியான வீடுகள் கொடுத்துவிடலாம்,’ என்பதாகக் கணக்கிடப்பட்டது. அதன் பிரகாரம் பார்த்தால் இருபதாயிரம் வீட்டு மனைகள் சர்க்கார் தரகால்து நிலங்களிலிருந்தே கிடைத்து விடும். இன்னும் ஒரு லக்ஷம் மனைகளுக்குத் தான் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அந்த ஒரு லக்ஷம் மனைகள் வாங்குவதற்கு அதற் கென்றே ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயையும் பூராவாகச் செலவிட்டிருந்

[Sri P. G. Manickam]

[23rd July 1952]

தால் இன்று வீட்டுக் கஷ்டத்தை தீர்த்திருக்க முடியாதா? ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்களுக்கும் இதைப்பற்றி அறிக்கை அனுப்பப்பட்டது. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒரு ஆயிரம் வீடாவது அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இன்று அந்த ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டப்படி ஐந்து வருஷங்களும் முடியப் போகிறது. உண்மையான முறையிலே நடந்திருந்தால் தவிர்த்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு இல்லையே என்று குறை சொல்வதற்கு வசதியிருந்திருக்குமா? உண்மையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உண்ண உணவு, உடுக்க உடை, இருக்க வீடு இவைகள் தரப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவதில் இருக்க வீடு எல்லோருக்கும் இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குள் கொடுத்திருக்க வேண்டாமா? அப்படி கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் இதெல்லாம் வெறும் பிரசாரத்திற்காகச் செய்யப்படும் ஏற்பாடுகள் தானே என்று ஹரிஜனங்கள் எண்ணுவதற்கு இடம் ஏற்படவில்லையா? ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஹரிஜனப் பண்டிலே வீட்டு மனைகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட 50 லட்சம் ரூபாயைத் தவிர்த்து மற்றும் ஐம்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதில் 10 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களின் மனைகளுக்காகவும், மீதமுள்ள நூற்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, மற்றும் சுகாதார வசதி கள் யாவும் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காகவும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அந்தக் தொகை என்னவாயிற்று? இந்தப் பட்ஜெட்டிலே ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. இவைகள் எல்லாம் வெறும் ரிபோட்டுகளாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர உண்மையில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு செய்யப்படும் காரியங்களாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

“ஆலயப் பிரவேச திட்டம் உண்மையிலேயே ஒரு நல்ல திட்டம். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நல்ல எண்ணத்துடன் தான் அதைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். நாங்கள் ஆண்டவன் சந்திதானம் சென்று தரிசித்து, ‘எங்கள் கஷ்டங்களைப் பூராவாக எப்பொழுது தீர்க்கப் போகிறது கடவுளே,’ என்று முறையிட்டுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு உரிமை கொடுக்கும் சட்டமிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் எங்கள் சமூகத்தவர்கள் ஆலயத்திற்குள் போக இன்று அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறார்களா? தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு மசோதையைக் கொண்டு வந்து பால்செய்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் அந்தச் சட்டம் இன்று உயிரில்லாமல் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய உண்மையில் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஹரிஜன மக்கள் தீண்டப்படாதவர்களாகவே இன்று ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படுகிறார்களே அதைத் தடுப்பதற்குச் சரியானதோர் சட்டமாக இருக்கவில்லையென்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் யோசிக்கும்போது தான் நாங்கள் இப்பொழுது என்ன சொல்வது என்றே தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறோம். வாயில்லாத பிராணிகளாக, ஏன் வாயற்ற மிருகங்களாகத் தான் இன்றும் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எல்லோரும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்திருக்கிற நாங்களும் எங்கள் மக்கள் பரம் துன்பங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லாவிட்டால் எங்கள் கடமையிலிருந்து தவறியவர்களாக ஆவோம் என்றுதான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். அதனால் நாங்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறோம். என்றால் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கென்று எவ்வளவு சிறிய தொகை ஒதுக்கினாலும் அந்தத் தொகையைவாது பூராவாக இன்று சிலவு செய்பவர்கள், அதிகமான தொகையை ஒதுக்கி எவ்வளவுகெவ்வளவு வேலை செய்கிறீர்களோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்திலே எங்கள் சமூக முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படும் என்பதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் அருந்ததியர்கள் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் இன்று கிராமங்களிலே ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறவர்களுடைய பட்டா நிலங்களிலே மனைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டிக் குடியிருந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களால் இன்று அவர்கள் அடையும் கஷ்டம் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. 10 வருஷம், 20 வருஷம் என்று வருஷக் கணக்காக வீடுகள் கட்டிக் குடியிருந்து வருகிறவர்களை அந்த நிலச் சொந்த பட்டாதாரர்கள் இன்று ஏதாவது காரணத்தைச் சொல்லி மனையைக் காலி செய் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால்

23rd July 1952]

[Sri P. G. Mahickam]

உடனே அவர்கள் காலி செய்தாகவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் வீட்டை கொளுத்தி விடுகிறார்கள். அந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களின் சட்டிபானைகளை எடுத்துத் தெருவிலே போட்டு உடைத்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் உண்மையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் இன்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற பணத்திலிருந்து உடனே அந்த மனைக்கட்டுகளை வாங்கி அந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிரந்தரமாக வாழ்வதற்கு இருப்பிடம் அமைத்துக் கொடுங்கள் என்றுதான் நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கல்வி. இந்தக் கல்வி விஷயத்திற்காக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணம் இந்த ஹரிஜன இலாகாவின் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் செலவுக்கே போதாது போலிருக்கிறதே என்று நான் அஞ்சுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு எப்படியாவது தொழிற் கல்வியையும் கொடுக்க வசதி செய்யவேண்டும், சாதாரண எழுத்துப் படிப்புக் கல்வியையும் கொடுக்க வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். ஆக இரண்டு வகையிலும் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கான வழியில் அதிகத் தொகையை ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன இலாகாவையும், கல்வி இலாகாவையும் இன்று ஒரு மந்திரியே பார்த்து வருவதால் அந்த மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் தாராளமாகச் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி நான் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பும், மற்ற இதர செளகரியங்களும் ஒரு சில ஜில்லாக்களில் மிகவும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே அப்படிக் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். நான் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லா ஹரிஜன கேஷ்யாபிடுத்திக் கமிட்டியில் நான்கு வருஷங்களாக மெம்பராக இருந்து வருகிறேன். ஆகையினால் குறிப்பாக இந்த வருஷமாவது கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லா ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பும், இதர செளகரியங்களும் செய்து தருவதற்கு அதிகமான தொகையை ஒதுக்கி செலவிடவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். (நேரம் முடிந்து விட்டது என்பதற்கு அடையாளமாக சபைத் தலைவர் மணியை அடித்தார்.)

“தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் குறிப்பாகப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று எந்த தந்த விஷயங்களைக் குறித்து வைத்திருந்தேனோ அந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி இன்னும் குறிப்பிடவேயில்லை. இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நேரம் கொடுத்தால் அதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்வேன். நேரம் கொடுக்க நீங்கள் மறுப்பதன் காரணமாக நான் ஒரே ஒரு வார்த்தையைச் சொல்லி முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ஸ்ரீ லி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் முதல் மந்திரியாக வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தியின் வார்த்தைகளை அப்படியே ஒன்று விடாமல் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு நம் ராஜாஜியை விடாமல் வேறு யாராலும் முடியாது. நம் ராஜாஜியை அப்படியே செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறோம். ஆகையால் அவர் ஆட்சியில் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு அதிகமான நன்மைகள் செய்யப்படுமென்று எல்லோராலும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. மக்களுடைய நம்பிக்கை வீண்போகாமல் இருக்கும்படி கனம் ஸ்ரீ லி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எல்லா நன்மையும் செய்யவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

* SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 4-30 P.M.
I would like to begin my speech with a sentence from the report of the Madras Harijan Welfare Committee, 1948, which says, that the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government till now have not gone to the root of the problem and that, therefore, the problem of Harijans is very grave. At the very outset, I would

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao]

[23rd July 1952]

like to submit to the House that the figures furnished in the Budget regarding Harijan Uplift are exaggerated. The provision made is not commensurate with the needs of the Harijans because the Harijan problem is very grave. I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members to the figures furnished to the House in this connexion. The total Budget Estimate for this State is Rs. 65.36 crores of which the Government propose to spend on Harijan Uplift Rs. 1,12,56,700. Out of this, one hundred and twelve lakhs of rupees, forty-eight lakhs is from the Harijan Reserve Fund which is meant for Harijan Uplift and Village Reconstruction work. That is to say, from the Revenue account, the Government are spending seventy-four lakhs of rupees of which again ten lakhs of rupees go for the benefit of backward classes. So an aggregate sum of sixty-four lakhs of rupees will be spent for Harijan Uplift. Sir, I have submitted time and again in this House that the Harijan problem is grave. This Demand affects the status of nearly a fifth of the population of this State and I say that the Government have neglected the cause of such a huge section of the population. I charge the Government of deliberate neglect of the interests of these people during the last five years. I think the Congress might have learnt the lesson of such a policy from the last election. I submit that in both the Addresses of the Governor and also in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, we do not find mention of the word 'Harijan' anywhere in spite of the fact that a fifth of the population are Harijans. On the other hand, a community which is only a thirteenth of the population has been given something like two pages in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance. I, therefore, submit that the Government have no idea of the Harijan uplift work and what is being done now is nothing extraordinary.

"Coming to figures again, they are all exaggerated ones. Of the Rs. 112 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 55,87,700 is being spent on Education. The Harijan Welfare Committee has reported to the House—and the report was debated by both the Houses of Legislature and approved—that Education should not come under the Harijan Uplift head because expenditure on Education is common to all people. Therefore, the expenditure should not be debited to the Harijan Uplift account. It should be debited to the general head of Education. Subtracting this amount of fifty-five lakhs of rupees from the main provision, we arrive at a sum of Rupees 56,64,000 which is supposed to be spent on Harijan Uplift work. Again, out of this sum, the Harijan Welfare Department is exclusively spending only Rs. 46,69,000 in the form of grants to Harijan private hostels, Harijan hostels maintained by the Government and for the grant of scholarships to Harijan boys and girls, and the rest of the amount, i.e., Rs. 10 lakhs is spent by the Government directly through the Development Secretary. The Government are spending about Rs. 10 lakhs for house-sites. That is to say, the Harijan Welfare Department is spending only Rs. 46 lakhs and for this a big Department is organized and is working. The cost is abnormal. Nearly sixty-five lakhs of rupees is being exclusively spent on Establishment. This is a waste.

23rd July 1952] [Sri M. Rajeswara Rao]

Therefore, I submit that the expenditure on Harijan Uplift is very meagre and this does not meet the real needs of the Harijans.

“ I would like to point out the various needs of the people and the nature of the work that the Government are doing. In the field of Education, the Harijan Welfare Department should not interfere. The whole educational activities of the Department should be transferred to the Education Department which can easily sanction scholarships, grants to hostels, etc., as it does in respect of other hostels and other students. On this head alone, the Department now spends Rs. 2,11,000 by way of travelling allowance to officials. This amount is unnecessarily spent. It can be stopped.

“ There are certain schools in the interior parts of the State which are managed by the District Harijan Welfare Officers. I submit that this kind of education which is exclusive for Harijans should be put an end to. The whole work should be transferred to the Education Department so that the District Harijan Welfare Officers will have ample time to attend to other kinds of work, such as assignment of lands, construction of wells, etc.

“ A sum of fourteen lakhs of rupees is unnecessarily spent on the provision of mid-day meals for the Harijan boys. I say it is a waste because not even a fourth of it is actually spent for the Harijan boys. This should be immediately abolished so that the provision made for this item could be usefully utilized for the acquisition of house-sites, construction of wells, etc.

“ I shall next come to the question of hostels. There are certain hostels run by private individuals and subsidized by the Government. These subsidies should be immediately withdrawn. Here again the Harijan Welfare Committee has stated that no recognition should be given to any hostel which is run by private individuals and that no subsidies should be given by the Government to them. In spite of this recommendation, the Government have deliberately given recognition to certain hostels run by private managements. I say that ninety per cent of them are bogus and the Government are not aware of this fact. This system of subsidy should be immediately abolished and if possible, the Government should themselves take up the responsibility of running one or two hostels in every district for both boys and girls. In Masulipatnam, the Government are running a hostel and they should do the same in all districts.

“ Sir, residential scholarships are granted only to those students who are actually residing in the hostels. The number that is given these scholarships is not enough. I request the Government, therefore, not to insist upon the students residing in a hostel to become eligible for the scholarship. They may be allowed to stay anywhere they like and granted scholarships provided they are otherwise eligible for them.

“ Then, Sir, the students that are eligible for the scholarship should be given a portion of the amount at the beginning of the

[Sri M. Rajeswara Rao]

[23rd July 1952]

year. This will enable them to pay their special fees,* etc. I am glad that the Government have considered this question and decided to give interim relief to the students who are already receiving scholarships by directing the payment of the scholarship amount in the beginning of the year. I request that this concession may be extended to other students as well.

"Coming to the question of assignment of lands, I would request the Government not only to implement but also to amend the provisions of G.O. No. 1523 in such a way that the village officers will not stand in the way of assignment and try to evict Harijans. I would also request the Government to direct all the District Collectors to maintain records of the available extent of cultivable waste lands and poramboke lands, the total extent of lands assigned to Harijans and that which still remains to be assigned.

"I would further request the Government to encourage co-operative farming by liberally assigning lands or giving leases of lands taken over from the zamindars.

4-40
p.m.

"Finally, I submit that the Government should grant loans liberally to the ryots under the Takkavi Loans and Lands Improvements Loans Acts. The loans must be interest-free and repayment should be on a long-term basis. This will enable the Harijan ryots to bring the assigned lands under cultivation quickly."

* SRI O. KORAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ധാരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നിലപാടുകളെയും ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ ഭയനീയസ്ഥിതി പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ അവസ്ഥ അത്രയും പരിഹാരപരമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയാണു സ്ഥാനരൂപരത്നത്തിൽ ഇന്നും അറുപ്തി വീശേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ എവിടെയുള്ളതിലുമധികം ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ സാമൂഹ്യവും, സംസ്ഥാനികവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരവുമായ ദൃഢാ മനോഭാവവും അവശതയിലും, അടിമത്തത്തിലും, അന്ധവിശ്വാസത്തിലും ആണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശമാണ്. ഇതു എന്റെ വ്യക്തിപരമായ അഭിപ്രായം മാത്രമല്ല, അഖിലേന്ത്യാ കമ്മ്യൂണിക്കേഷനുകളുടെ പ്രസിഡണ്ടായ ഡോക്ടർ ജെ. സി. കുമാരപ്പ ഇന്ത്യ മുഴുവനുള്ള പട്ടണവസരത്തിൽ മലബാർ സന്ദർശിച്ചപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞതാണ്. മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, ഇന്ത്യയിലെങ്ങും ഈ വർഗ്ഗം ഇത്രയധികം അധഃപതിച്ച ജീവിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്ന്. മിസ്റ്റർ അറ്റ്‌നോറിയകളിൽനിന്നും അഭിപ്രായം ഇത്രതന്നെയാണ്. ഈ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ വ്യക്തമായി കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇന്നു മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ഏറ്റവുമധികം വികലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മലബാറിൽ അടുത്തുകാലത്തു പാസ്റ്ററായി മലബാർ കടിയായു ഭേദഗതി നിയമമാണ്. ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉൾക്കടക്കം കഴിയില്ലെന്നും സ്ഥിരാവകാശം നൽകാത്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായി മലബാറിൽ അങ്ങോളമിങ്ങോളം ഉള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ജന്മിമാർ നിർബന്ധപൂർവ്വം കടി കഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും അതിനെ വഴങ്ങാത്ത ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കൊണ്ട് നിർബന്ധപൂർവ്വം കച്ചിട്ടു എഴുതിച്ചുക്കൊണ്ട് ഇരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഇതിനെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ വഴിപ്പെടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെപേരിൽ കള്ളക്കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിൽ ഹാജരാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു. അവർക്കു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിൽനിന്നു ഇന്ന് യാതൊരു രക്ഷയും കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നതിനുശേഷം ബാലുശ്ശേരിയിൽനിന്നു പന്ത്രണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന സംബന്ധിച്ച വൺമാനം കിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മലയാള മന്ത്രിയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. വൊന്നാനി രാജ്യത്തിൽ മണപ്പുറത്തു പന്ത്രണ്ടിൽപരം ഇത്തരം കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പാലക്കാട്ടിൽ ആലത്തൂരിൽനിന്നും റെറ്റിസാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കടിച്ചിറക്കുന്നതിനെ പറ്റി ടിഡസംതോറും

23rd July 1952]

[Sri O. Koram]

വർത്തമാനം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്താണ് ഇതു കാണിക്കുന്നത്? ഈ കുടിയാന്മാർ നിയമത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള രക്ഷാപ്രവൃത്തി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടു എന്നാണ്. അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ എം.എൽ.എ.മാർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കണ്ടു മലബാർ കുടിയാന്മാർക്കുവേണ്ടി നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില നിർവ്വേദനങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിച്ചു. തിന്റെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ വല്ല ഭേദഗതികളും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉൾക്കടൽ, കുടിയിറക്കൽ ഇവയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി രക്ഷാപ്രവൃത്തി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നന്നേ നല്ല ഉത്തരമെന്നു ആശിക്കുകയും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇത് മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളോടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏറ്റവും ന്യായവും നീതിപൂർവ്വമായ ഒരു പ്രവർത്തിയായിരിക്കും എന്നു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ മലബാറിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കാൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച മുമ്പത്തെ മന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുനിശാമി പിള്ളയെ പറ്റത്തുപോലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു രക്ഷ ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നാണ്. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കേസ്സുകൾ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ കൊണ്ടുചെന്നാൽ അവർ നീതി ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല, അവരെ ടീക്കുന്നിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും മർദ്ദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഭവങ്ങൾ സാധാരണമാണ്. ഇതിന്നു ഒരു മികച്ച ഉദാഹരണമാണ് ബാലുശ്ശേരി. അവിടുത്തെ സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജന്മിമാർക്കു അനുകൂലമാണു ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയായിരിക്കുന്നത്. മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇവയ്ക്കു സംഭവങ്ങൾ അടിക്കടി ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മറ്റൊരു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ പറ്റി അഖിലേന്ത്യാ ഹരിജൻ എം.പി.മാരുടെയും എം.എൽ.എ.മാരുടെയും ഒരു യോഗം നാഗ്പൂരിൽ വെച്ചു നടന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്പീക്കർ ഷിവാജിജിമാർ വിജയകരമായി അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ കൂടി ഒരു പ്രമേയം അംഗീകരിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക നേട്ടമെന്തിന്നു ഹോട്ടലുകൾക്കു licence കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലും മറ്റും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മുൻഗണന നൽകണമെന്നും മറ്റും ആ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. മലബാറിൽ ഒരു ഹരിജനു ഒരു Bus route കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ കുറച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ആ പെർമിറ്റ് കാൻസൽ ചെയ്യുകയും അതിനെ അതു ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതായും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മറ്റൊരു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രയാസമായ കൈത്തൊഴിൽ കൊട്ടുമടയലും പായ മടയലുമുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ അവർക്കു ഇതിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥ ഫലം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. പായമടയലിന്നും കൊട്ടുകൊട്ടുന്നതിന്നും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന കൈത്തൊഴിലുകാർക്കും, ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ ഈ പ്രവർത്തി എടുത്തു എന്തെങ്കിലും അർപ്പണ ആദായം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കണ്ടു ജന്മിമാർ ഈ കാഴ്ചകൾ വെട്ടിനശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കറുപ്പനാടു നാലുകിലും കോട്ടയം നാലുകിൽ തുറവുവണ്ടു അംശത്തിലും കൈത്തൊഴിലുകാർ ജന്മിമാർ വെട്ടിനശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികപരമായ ഉന്നമനത്തിന്നു ഈ കൈത്തൊഴിലുകാർ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ട ഒരു സംരംഭം ആരംഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. അവർക്കു ഇന്നു ശരിയായ രൂപം അവരുടെ അദ്ധ്വാനത്തിന്നു അനുസരിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ശരിയായ ഒരു രൂപം കിട്ടാനുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി ആരംഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്നുവേണ്ടി ഇന്നു നീക്കിവെക്കുന്ന തുക വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണ്. മാത്രമല്ല കോട്ടയം നാലുകിൽ ഉത്തരവാദിപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഞങ്ങളും കൂടി ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ പോലീസ് കളിമണ്ണ കളിമണ്ണകൾ എടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാത്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായി അന്നുവെച്ചു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികൾ സ്റ്റേഷൻ പോലീസിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് അധിഷ്ഠിതമാക്കി അയച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരമായി ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു തുച്ഛമായ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളൂ. അതു കൂടാതെ കൂടുതൽ ഉയർന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉയർത്താൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നും, ഈ ഇനത്തിലേക്കു നീക്കിവെക്കുന്ന തുക വളരെ തുച്ഛമായതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മാത്രമേ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉയർത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂവെന്നും പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കൂടാതെ ഹരിജനകുട്ടികൾക്കു വസ്ത്രം, പുസ്തകം നൈസർഗ്ഗികമായി മുതലായവ കൊടുത്തു അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കണം. മറ്റൊരു ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ ഹരിജൻ വെൽഫെയർ സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ മാസപ്പതി തുക സഭയ്ക്കു കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തി ഇന്നു ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ല. കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വൈകുന്നേരവും കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ മാസപ്പതി തുക സഭയ്ക്കു കൊടുപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അവസാനിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."